Table 1. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness rates per 100 full-time workers1 by industry division, 1995

Industrial sector	Total cases ² Total ²	Lost work	day cases	Median days away from work
		Total ²	With days away from work ³	
Private industry	8.1 9.7 6.2 10.6 11.6 9.1 7.5 7.5 2.6 6.4	3.6 4.3 3.9 4.9 5.3 5.2 3.6 3.0 1.0 2.8	2.5 3.4 3.3 4.2 2.9 3.9 2.6 2.3 0.8 2.0	5 5 12 7 5 7 5 5 5 5

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000, where N=number of injuries and illnesses; EH=total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; 200,000=base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

³ Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

tivity.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries and employment by industry, mining division, 1995

Industry		Fatalities		Employment	
	SIC code ¹	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total		6,210	100	126,248	100
Private industry	12 13	5,438 156 43 77	88 3 1 1	106,522 625 114 336	84 1 (²) (²)

¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition.

Table 3. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness rates per 100 full-time workers, mining division, 1995

Industry			Lost workday cases	
	SIC Code ²	Total cases	Total ³	With days away
Private industry		8.1	3.6	2.5
Tivate modely		0.1	0.0	2.0
Mining ⁵		6.2	3.9	3.3
Metal mining	10	5.2	2.8	1.9
Iron ores	101	6.8	3.5	2.5
Copper ores	102	3.6	1.8	1.6
Lead and zinc ores	103	5.2	2.5	2.1
Gold and silver ores	104	5.5	3.2	1.7
Ferroalloy ores, except vanadium	106	5.9	3.3	1.9
Miscellaneous metal ores	109	6.7	4.5	3.1
Coal mining	12	9.1	6.7	6.3
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	9.0	6.7	6.3
Anthracite mining	123	13.7	10.4	9.5
Oil and gas extraction	13	5.9	3.4	2.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	2.4	1.0	.8
Oil and gas field services	138	8.9	5.5	4.5
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	5.4	3.2	2.5
Dimension stone	141	9.1	5.6	5.2
Crushed and broken stone	142	5.8	3.4	2.5
Sand and gravel	144	4.9	3.1	2.7
Clay, ceramic and refractory minerals	145	4.6	2.9	2.2
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	3.6	2.2	1.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals	149	6.6	3.7	3.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/ EH) X 200,000, where N=number of injuries and illnesses; EH=total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; 200,000=base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

stricted work activity.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition.

³Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without re-

⁴Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activ-

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, the Mine Safety and Health Administration provide metal and nonmetal mining to BLS. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining indus-

Table 4. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness rates per 100 full-time workers, ¹ mining division, 1995

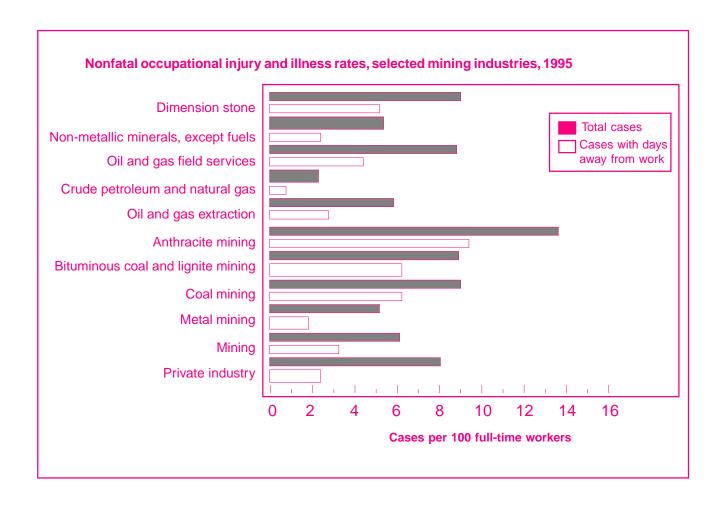
State and Industry	SIC Code ²	Annual average employment (thousands)	Total cases	Lost workday cases	
				Total ³	With days away from work ⁴
Alabama					
Mining		10.9	11.4	8.9	8.6
Alaska					
Mining		9.8	4.4	1.7	1.4
Oil and gas	13	8.7	4.1	1.3	1.1
California					
Mining		29.2	5.3	3.1	2.0
Oil and gas extraction	13	21.5	4.9	2.7	1.4
Connecticut					
Mining		0.7	6.8	3.2	2.5
Florida					
Mining		6.9	3.2	1.7	1.1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	6.3	3.4	1.8	1.2
Georgia			· · ·		
Mining		7.7	3.1	1.8	1.1
Indiana		'"			
Mining		6.4	5.9	3.6	2.9
Kansas				2.0	
Mining		8.0	8.7	4.5	4.1
Oil and gas extraction	13	6.7	8.4	4.5	4.2
Kentucky	.0	"	5		
Mining		25.1	9.1	7.0	6.8
Coal mining	12	21.3	9.7	7.5	7.5
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	2.6	5.1	3.5	3.2
Louisiana	• • •	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Mining		46.3	4.3	3.1	2.7
Oil and gas extraction	13	44.1	4.3	3.1	2.8
Massachusetts	10	77.1	4.0	0.1	2.0
Mining		1.3	3.1	1.4	1.2
Michigan		1.5	5.1	1.4	1.2
Mining		8.4	6.9	3.6	3.0
Minnesota		0.4	0.5	5.0	5.0
Mining		7.8	6.0	3.0	1.9
Metal mining	10	5.9	6.4	3.1	1.9
Montana	10	0.5	0.4	5.1	1.5
Mining		5.3	5.9	3.7	2.9
Metal mining	10	2.1	6.8	4.6	3.0
Coal mining	12	1.0	3.4	2.2	1.5
Oil and gas extraction	13	1.4	5.4	4.0	4.0
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	0.7	6.9	2.9	2.3
Nevada	14	0.7	0.9	2.9	2.3
		13.2	5.2	3.1	1.5
Mining	10	11.8	5.2	2.9	1.5
Metal mining Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14		7.0	2.9 4.3	3.5
	14	1.3	1.0	4.3	3.3
New Jersey Mining		2.0	5.5	3.7	3.1
New Mexico		2.0	5.5	3.1	3.1
Mining		16.0	6.2	2.4	2.4
S .	12	16.0 10.1	6.3	3.1 3.5	2.4 2.5
Oil and gas extraction	13 14		7.8		
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	2.0	4.7	3.2	2.6
New York		4.0	5.0	2.0	0.0
Mining		4.8	5.0	3.2	2.8
Oklahoma Mining		20.4	E 4	2.0	0.7
Mining	40	32.1	5.1	2.9	2.7
Oil and gas extraction	13	30.0	5.1	2.8	2.7
Rhode Island			2.0	0.0	0.0
_ Mining		0.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
		1			1
Tennessee Mining		4.6	5.4	3.2	2.9

Table 4. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness rates per 100 full-time workers, 1 mining division, 1995—Continued

State and Industry	SIC Code ²	Annual average employment (thousands)	Total cases	Lost workday cases	
				Total ³	With days away from work4
Texas					
Mining		155.9	4.8	3.3	2.6
Oil and gas extraction	13	147.7	4.9	3.3	2.6
Utah					
Mining		8.1	8.1	4.4	3.6
Virginia					
Mining		11.4	7.7	5.9	5.3
Coal mining	12	7.8	9.1	7.3	6.7
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	3.2	5.1	3.2	2.8
Washington					
Mining		3.3	5.4	2.8	2.4

¹Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/ EH) X 200,000, where N=number of injuries and illnesses; EH=total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; 200,000=base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁴ Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.



² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition.

³ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.